

Amendment to the Claims

Listing of claims:

Claims 1-58 (Canceled)

59. (Currently Amended) A method of decontaminating a contaminated non-conducting surface, the method comprising:

providing a conducting backing for the non-conducting surface;

spraying photosensitizer onto the contaminated surface, the photosensitizer having droplets greater than 50 μ m in diameter being electrically charged so that it is attracted to the contaminated surface; and

illuminating the sprayed surface with light.

60. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 59 wherein the light includes light of wavelengths between about 200 nm and about 320 nm.

61. (Currently Amended) A system for decontaminating a contaminated surface, the system comprising:

a fluid reservoir, wherein the fluid reservoir contains a photosensitizer solution;

a spray apparatus for spraying the photosensitizer solution having droplets greater than 50 μ m in diameter on the surface;

a light source for illuminating the sprayed contaminated surface, wherein the light source has a cooling unit operatively coupled thereto; and

a temperature control system operatively coupled to the cooling unit of the light source and to the fluid reservoir for heating said photosensitizer solution with waste heat from the light source.

62. (Currently Amended) A method for decontaminating the surface of a contaminated object, the method comprising:

- providing a portable barrier;
- surrounding the contaminated object with said portable barrier;
- spraying an electrically charged photosensitizer having droplets greater than 50 μm in diameter onto the object;
- attracting an overspray of said electrically charged photosensitizer to said portable barrier;
- depositing the overspray of said electrically charged photosensitizer upon said portable barrier; and
- illuminating the sprayed surfaces of the object with light.

63. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 62 wherein the barrier is electrically charged to attract the overspray of said electrically charged photosensitizer.

64. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 62 wherein the barrier is grounded to attract the overspray of said electrically charged photosensitizer.

65. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 62 wherein the light includes UV light.

66. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 65 wherein the barrier is substantially opaque to UV light.

67. (Currently Amended) A method of decontaminating the surface of a contaminated object, the method comprising:

providing a barrier that defines the treatment space having an entrance and an exit therein for the contaminated object to enter and exit the barrier;

surrounding the contaminated object with said barrier by moving the object into the entrance;

establishing an air flow into the exit and out of the entrance;

spraying a photosensitizer having droplets greater than 50 μm in diameter onto the surfaces of the object; and

illuminating the sprayed surfaces of the object with light.

68. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 67 wherein the light includes light of a wavelength of between about 200 nm and about 320 nm.

69. (Previously presented) The method of claim 62 wherein providing a portable barrier further comprises:

providing a portable barrier having an entrance and an exit therein; and
establishing an air flow into the exit and out of the entrance.

70. (Previously presented) The method of claim 65 wherein the UV light includes light of a wavelength of between about 200 nm and about 320 nm.

71. (Previously presented) The method of claim 62 further comprising providing a temperature control system for heating said photosensitizer with waste heat from a light source.

72. (Previously presented) The method of claim 62, wherein said contaminated object is a non-conducting object, further comprising providing a conducting backing for the contaminated object.

73. (Currently Amended) A method for decontaminating a contaminated surface, the method comprising:

providing a photosensitizer solution and a light source;

heating the photosensitizer solution with waste heat from the light source;

spraying the photosensitizer solution having droplets greater than 50 μm in diameter on the surface; and

illuminating the surface with light from the light source.